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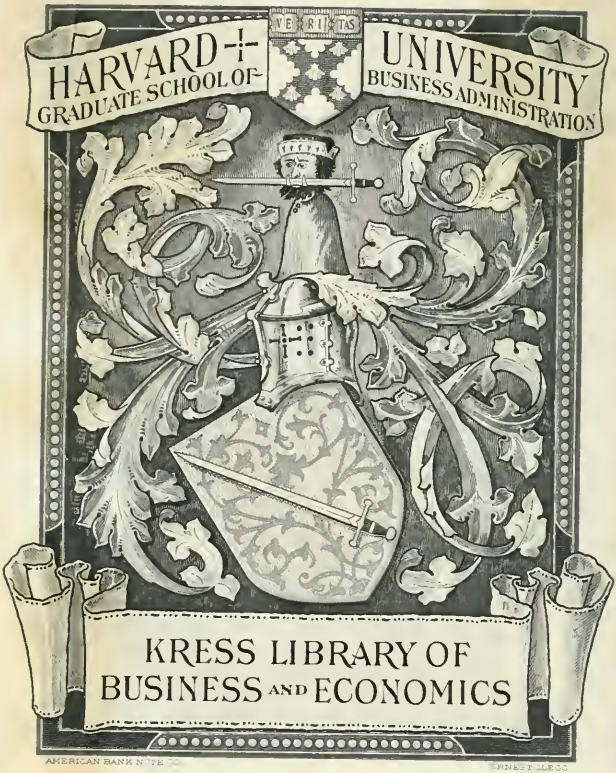

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CAUTIONS

To thoſe who are to

Chuſe MEMBERS

To SERVE in

PARLIAMENT.

To which is added

A LIST of thoſe that Voted For and Againſt the

Bill of Commerce,

As Publiſh'd in a late Pamphlet intituled, *A Letter from a Member of the* Houſe of Commons *to his Friend in the Country*, &c.

LONDON:

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Some Cautions offered to the Conſideration of thoſe who are to Chuſe Members *to Serve in the Enſuing* Parliament.

I Will make no other Introduction, than that it is hoped the Counties and Burroughs will remember in general, That, beſides other Conſequences, they will have the Credit of a good Choice, or the Scandal that belongeth to an ill one.

The Creators will be thought like their Creatures; and therefore an ill Choice will either be a diſparagement of their Underſtanding, or their Morals.

There cannot be a fuller Approbation of a thing, than the Chuſing of it; ſo that the Fault of the Members choſen, if known before-hand, will be judged to be of the Growth of that County, or Burrough, after ſuch a ſolemn Approbation of them.

In ſhort, thoſe who ſend up their Repreſentatives to *Weſtminſter*, ſhould take care they may be ſuch as will do them Right, and their Country Honour.

Now to the Particulars.

I. A very extraordinary Earneſtneſs to be choſen, is no very good Symptom: A Deſire to ſerve the Nation in Parliament, is an *Engliſh* Man's Ambition; always to be Encouraged, and never to be Diſapproved.

A Man may not only be willing to ſtand, but he may declare that Willingneſs to his Friends, that they may aſſiſt him, and by all the Means becoming a modeſt and prudent Man, he may endeavour to ſucceed, and prevent the being diſappointed in it.

But there is a wide Difference between this and the raiſing a kind of a petty War in the County or Corporation, entring the Liſts rather for a Combat than an Election, throwing Fire-Balls to put Men into a Heat, and omitting to ſpread no Reports, whether true or falſe, which may give an Advantage by laying a Blemiſh upon a Competitor.

Theſe Methods will ever be ſuſpicious; it will never be thought a Natural Thing for Men to take ſuch extravagant Pains for the Meer ſake of doing Good to others.

To be content to ſuffer ſomething for a good End, is that which many would do without any great Repugnance: But where a Man can Honeſtly propoſe nothing to himſelf, except Troubles,

Charge, and Loſs, by abſence from his own Affairs, to be ſo violent in the Purſuit of ſo ill a Bargain, is not at all ſuited to the Languiſhing Virtue of Mankind ſo corrupted.

Such a ſelf-denying Zeal in ſuch a ſelf-ſeeking Age, is ſo little to be Imagin'd, that it may without Injury be ſuſpected.

Therefore, when theſe Bluſtring Pretenders come upon the Stage, their Natural Temper, and other Circumſtances, ought to be very well conſider'd, before Men truſt them with the Diſpoſal of their Money, or their Liberty.

And I am apt to believe, there could hardly be found one ſingle Man whoſe other Qualifications would over Ballance the Objections that lye againſt ſuch Importunate Suitors.

II. Recommending-Letters ought to have no Effect upon Elections.

In this I muſt diſtinguiſh: For tho', in ſtrictneſs, perhaps there ſhould be no Exception; yet in compliance with long Practice, and out of an Indulgence that is neceſſary in a time when Mankind is too much looſened from ſevere Rules, to be kept cloſe up to them, Letters ſent only from Equal Men, doing Good Men right by giving Evidence in their behalf, offering them as fitly qualified, when they really are ſo, and freeing them from unjuſt Aſperſions, may be ſtill allowed.

The Letters I mean, are from Men of Power, where it may be Beneficial to comply, and Inconvenient to oppoſe.

Choice muſt not only be Free from Force, but from Influence, which is a degree of Force: There muſt be no Difficulty, no apprehenſion that a Refuſal will be ill taken, or reſented.

The Freeholders muſt be Freemen too; they are to have no Shackles upon their Votes in an Election; and the Men who ſtand, ſhould carry their own Letters of Recommendation about them, which are their good Character and Behaviour in the World, without Borrowing Evidence, eſpecially when it cometh from Suſpected Hands.

Thoſe who make uſe of theſe Epiſtles, ought to have no more advantage from them, than the *Muſcovites* have from the Letters put into their hands when they are Buried, to recommend them to St. *Nicholas*.

The Firſt ſhould as little get admittance for Men into the Parliament, as theſe Letters can Introduce the Bearers into Heaven.

The Scandal of ſuch Letters lieth firſt in the Arrogant Impoſing of thoſe that write them, and next in the Wretched Meanneſs of thoſe that need them.

Men muſt be fallen very low in their Credit, who, upon ſuch an Occaſion, have a Recourſe to Power to ſupport it: Their Enemies could not give ſtronger Evidence of their not being fit for that which they pretend to. And if the Electors judge

otherwiſe, they will be pretty ſure in a little time to ſee their Miſtake, and to repent it.

III. Non-Attendance in former Parliaments ought to be a Bar againſt the Choice of Men who have been guilty of it.

It is one of the worſt kinds of Non-Reſidence, and the leaſt to be excuſed: It is very hard that Men ſhould deſpiſe a Duty, which perhaps is the only ground of the Reſpect that is paid to them.

It is ſuch a piece of Sawcineſs for any one to preſs for the Honour of Serving in Parliament, and then to be careleſs in Attending it, that in a Houſe where there were ſo many Officers, the Penalty had not been improper to have Caſhier'd them for not appearing at the General Muſter.

If Men forbear to come out of Lazineſs, let them be gratified by taking their Eaſe at Home without Interruption: If out of ſmall Cunning to avoid Difficulties, and to eſcape from the Inconvenience of Voting in Critical Caſes, let them enjoy that deſpicable Pitch of Wiſdom, and never pretend to make a Figure where the Publick is to be ſerved.

If it would not be thought adviſable to truſt a Man immediately after he hath been drawn out of a Goal, it may be as reaſonable to look upon one who for his Non-Attendance in the Houſe hath been ſent for in Cuſtody, as a kind of Bankrupt, which putteth him upon unequal Terms with thoſe who have been aſſiduous in the diſcharge of their Duty.

They who thought fit in one Seſſion to Neglect the Publick Buſineſs, may be juſtly ſuſpected, by their ſtanding, in the next to intend their own.

Beſides theſe more deliberate Offenders, there are ſome who do not Attend, even when they are in the Houſe; abſent in their Thoughts for want of Comprehending the Buſineſs that is doing, and therefore diverted from it by any thing that is Trivial.

Such Men are Nuſances to a ſerious Aſſembly; and when they are Numerous, it amounteth almoſt to a Diſſolution; it being Scarce poſſible for good Sence to be heard, whilſt a Noiſe is made by the Buzzing of theſe Horſe-flies.

The *Roman* Cenſors who degraded a Senator for Yawning whilſt there was a Debate, would have much more abundant matter here upon which they might exerciſe their Juriſdiction.

To conclude this Head, there are ſo few that ever mended in theſe Caſes, that after the firſt Experiment it is not at all reaſonable to take them upon a new Trial.

IV. Men who are unquiet and Buſy in their Natures, are to give more than ordinary Proofs of their Integrity, before the Electing them into a Publick Truſt can be juſtified. As a hot

Summer

Summer breedeth greater Swarms of Flies, ſo an active Time breedeth a greater number of theſe ſhining Gentlemen.

It is pretty ſure, That Men who cannot allow themſelves to be at Reſt, will let no body elſe be at Quiet. Such a perpetual Activity is apt, by degrees, to be applied to the purſuit of their private Intereſt. And their Thoughts being in a continual motion, they have not Time to dwell long enough upon any Thing to entertain a ſcruple.

So that they are generally at full Liberty to do what is moſt Convenient for them, without being fettered by any Reſtraints.

Nay further; Whenever it happeneth that there is an Impunity for Cheating, theſe nimble Gentlemen are apt to think it a diſparagement to their Underſtandings not to go into it.

I doubt it is not a wrong to the preſent Age, to ſay, *That a* Knave *is a leſs unpopular Calling than it hath been in former Times:* And, to ſay Truth, *It would be Ingratitude in ſome Men to turn* Honeſt, *when they owe all they have to their* Knavery.

The People are in this reſpect Unhappy; they are too many to do their own Buſineſs; their Numbers, which make their Strength, are at the ſame the cauſe of their Weakneſs; they are too unweildy to move; and for this reaſon nothing can ever redeem them from this incurable Impotency: So that they muſt have Solicitors to purſue and look after their Intereſts; who are too often diſpoſed to diſpenſe with the *Fidelity* they owe to thoſe that truſt them; eſpecially *if the Government will pay their Bills without Abatement.*

It is better theſe Gentlemen's Dexterity ſhould be employed any where than in *Parliament*, where the ill Conſequence of their being Members is too much diffuſed, and not reſtrained to the County or Burrough who ſhall be ſo unwary as to Chuſe them.

V. Great Drinkers are leſs fit to Serve in Parliament than is apprehended.

Men's Virtue, as well as their Underſtanding, is apt to be tainted by it.

The appearance of it is Sociable and Well-natur'd, but it is be no means to be rely'd upon.

Nothing is more frail than a Man too far engag'd in wet Popularity.

The habit of it maketh Men careleſs of their Buſineſs, and that naturally leadeth them into Circumſtances that make them liable to Temptation.

It is ſeldom ſeen, That any Principles have ſuch a Root, as that they can be Proof againſt the continual Droppings of a Bottle.

As to the Faculties of the Mind, there is not leſs Objection; the Vapours of Wine may ſometimes throw out ſparks of Wit, but they are like ſcattered Pieces of Ore, there is no Vein to Work upon.

Such

Such Wit, even the beſt of it, is like paying great Fines; in which Caſe there muſt of Neceſſity be an abatement of the conſtant Rent.

Nothing, ſure, is a greater Enemy to the Brain than too much Moiſture; it can the leaſt of any thing bear the being continually Steep'd; and it may be ſaid, that Thought may be reſembled to ſome Creatures which can Live only in a dry Country.

Yet ſo Arrogant are ſome Men, as to think they are ſo much Maſters of Buſineſs, as that they can Play with it; they imagine they can drown their Reaſon once a Day, and that it ſhall not be the Worſe for it; forgetting, that by too often Diving, the Underſtanding at laſt groweth too Weak to riſe up again.

I will ſuppoſe this Fault was leſs frequent when *Solon* made it one of his Laws, *That it was Lawful to Kill a Magiſtrate if he was found Drunk.* Such a Liberty taken in this Age, either in the Parliament, or out of it, would do terrible Execution.

I cannot but mention a Petion, in the Year 1647, from the County of *Devon*, to the Houſe of Commons, againſt the Undue Election of Burgeſſes, who are ſtrong in Wine, and weak in Wiſdom.

The cauſe of ſuch Petitions is to be prevented by Chuſing ſuch as ſhall not give Handle for them.

VI. Wanting-Men give ſuch cauſe of Suſpicion where-ever they deal, that ſurely the Chuſers will be upon their Guard, as often as ſuch dangerous Pretenders make their Application to them.

Let the Behaviour of ſuch Men be never ſo plauſible and untainted, yet they who are to pitch upon thoſe they are to Truſt with All they have, may be excuſed, if they do not only conſider what they are, but what they may be.

As We pray our ſelves, *We may not be led into Temptation*, we ought not by any means to thruſt others into it, even tho' our own Intereſt was not concern'd: And ſure, when it is, the Argument hath not leſs force.

If a Man hath a ſmall Eſtate, and a numerous Family; where it happeneth that a Man hath as many Children as he hath Tenants, it is not a recommending Circumſtance for his Election.

When it cometh to be the Queſtion with ſuch a Man, Whether he ſhall be juſt to the Publick, or cruel to his Family? It is very poſſible the Deciſion may be on the Side of corrupted Nature.

It is a Compliment to this Age, which it doth not deſerve, to ſuppoſe Men are ſo ty'd up to Morality, as that they cannot be pinched out of it, eſpecially now when it is called Starving, not to be Embroidered, or ſerved in Plate.

The Men choſen to ſerve their Country ſhould not be loaden with Suits that may tempt them to aſſume Priviledges; much leſs under ſuch Neceſſities as may more immediately prepare them for Corruption.

Men

Men who need a Parliament for their own particular Interest, have more reason to offer their Service, than others have to accept of it. And tho' I do not doubt, but there may be some whose Virtue would triumph over their Wants, let them be never so pressing; yet to expose the Publick to the hazard of being deceived, is that which can never be justifi'd by those that Chuse. And tho' it must be allow'd possible for a Wanting-Man to be Honest, yet it is impossible for a Man to be Wise that will depend upon it.

VII. There is a sort of Men that have a Tinsel-Wit which make them shine among those who cannot Judge.

Club and *Coffee-House* Gentlemen, *Petty Merchants* of small Conceits, who have an empty Habit of Prating without Meaning; they always aim at Wit, and generally make false Fire.

Their Business is less to learn, than to set themselves out, which makes them chuse to be with such as can only be Witnesses of their small Ingenuity, rather than with such as might improve it.

There is a Subordinate Wit, as much inferior to a Wit of Business, as a Fidler at a Wake is to the lofty Sound of an Organ.

Men of this Size are in no degree suited to the Business of redressing Grievances, and making Laws.

There is a Parliament-Wit to be distinguish'd from all other Kinds; those who have it, do not stuff their Heads only with Cavals and Objections.

They have a Deliberate and an observing Wit, a Head turned to Publick things; Men who place a greater Pleasure in mending a Fault, than in finding it out.

Their Understanding directeth them to object in the Right Place, and not like those who go by no other Rule, than to Conclude, That must be the best Counsel which was not taken.

These Whole-Sale Judges shew such a Gross and Peevish Ignorance, that it appeareth so openly in all they say or do, that they give loud Warning to all considering Men, not to chuse them.

VIII. The dislike of slight Airy Men must not go so far, as to Recommend Heaviness in opposition to it, especially where Men are Convicted of it by Experience in former Sessions.

As a lively Coxcomb will seldom fail to lay in his Claim for Wit; so a Blockhead is apt to pretend, that his Heaviness is a Proof of his Judgment.

Some have an universal Lethargy Spread upon their Understanding without exception; others have an Insufficient *quod ad hoc*, as in some Cases Men have *quo ad hanc*, these last can never so turn their Thoughts to Publick Business, as to give the Attention that is necessary to comprehend it.

There are those who have such a Thick Shell upon their Brains, that their Ignorance is Impenetrable, and maketh such a

Stout

Stout Reſiſtance againſt Common Senſe, that it will never be ſubdu'd by it: True Heart of Oak, Ignorance that will never yield, let Reaſon Beat never ſo Hard upon it; and though their kind Neighbours have, at ſeveral Elections, ſent them up to School again, they have ſtill return'd the ſame Incurable Dunces.

There is a falſe Gravity that is a very ill Symptom; and it may be ſaid, that as Rivers which run very ſlowly, have always the moſt Mud at the Bottom; ſo a Solid ſtiffneſs in the Conſtant Courſe of a Man's Life, is a Sign of a Thick Bed of Mud at the Bottom of his Brain.

A dull Man is ſo near a dead Man, that he is hardly to be Ranked in the Liſt of the Living; and as he is not to be Bury'd whilſt he is half alive, ſo he is as little to be imploy'd whilſt he is half Dead.

Parliaments are now grown to be quite other things than they were formerly.

In Ancient Times they were little more than Great Aſſizes: A Roll of Grievances; *Magna Charta* confirmed: Priviledges of Holy Church preſerved; ſo many Sacks of Wool given, and away.

Now there are Traps and Gins laid for the well-meaning Country-Gentleman; he is to Grapple with the Cunning of Men in Town, which is not a little Improv'd by being Rewarded and Encourag'd.

So that Men whoſe good Intentions are not Seconded and Supported by ſome degree of Ability, are as much the more Dangerous, as they are leſs Criminal than Cunning Knaves. Their Honeſt Miſtakes, for want of Diſtinguiſhing, either give a Countenance to, or at leaſt leſſen the Scandal of the Injurious things that are done to the Publick; and with leave ask'd for ſo odd an Expreſſion, their Innocent Guilt is as Miſchievous to the Laws and Liberties, as the moſt Deliberate Malice of thoſe that would deſtroy them.

IX. There is an Abuſe which daily Increaſeth, of ſending ſuch to Parliament, as are ſcarce old enough to be ſent to the Univerſity.

I would not in this Reſtrain the Definition of theſe *Boys* to the Age of Twenty One: If my Opinion might take place, I ſhould wiſh that none might be choſen into the *Houſe of Commons* under Thirty; and to make ſome Equality, I would from the ſame Motives think it Convenient, that no Lord ſhould have a Vote in Judicature under that Age.

But to leave this Digreſſion; I cannot ſee why the Chuſers ſhould not at leaſt make it a Rule among themſelves, not to ſend any Man to Repreſent them under the Age of Twenty five, which is the time of Minority in moſt other places of the World.

Surely it is not that we are Earlier Plants than our Neighbours.

Such Suppoſition could neither be juſtifi'd by our Climate, nor by the Degree of Latitude in which we are placed; I muſt therefore attribute it to the haſte our Anceſtors had (and not without reaſon) to free themſelves from the Severity of Wardſhips.

But whether this, or any thing elſe, was the cauſe of our Earlier ſtepping into Man's Eſtate; ſo it is now, that according to our Laws, Twenty one is the Age of Diſcretion; and the Young Man is then Veſted with a Legal, how defective ſoever he may be in his Natural Underſtanding.

With all this, there ought to be a Difference made between coming out of Pupilage, and Leaping into Legiſlatorſhip.

It is perhaps Inconvenient enough that a Man ſhould be ſo ſoon let looſe to deſtroy his own Eſtate; but it is yet Worſe, that he ſhould then have a Power of giving away other Men's.

The Law muſt make General Rules, to which there always will be ſome Objections.

If there were Tryers appointed to judge when Leading-Strings ſhould be left off, many would wear them a very great while, and ſome perhaps with their Gray Hairs; there being no ſmall Number of Old Boys in all times, and eſpecially in this.

It is Neceſſary therefore to make Exceptions to this General Rule, where the Caſe ſo much requireth it, as it doth in the matter in queſtion.

The ground of ſending theſe *Minors* to Parliament ought not to recommend the Continuance of it to thoſe who are Lovers of Liberty; ſince it was by the Authority and Influence of Great Men, that their Stripling Sons were firſt recev'd by the Humble depending Boroughs, or the Complying Counties.

They called it, as many do ſtill, the beſt School for Young Men. Now Experience hath ſhew'd us, that it is like a School only in this reſpect, that theſe Youngſters when they are admitted, deſerve to be whipp'd in it.

If the Houſe of Commons is a School, it muſt be for Men of riper Age; theſe are to Young to Learn there, and being elivated by a miſtaken ſmattering in ſmall Politicks, they grow too ſupercilious to Learn any where elſe; ſo that inſtead of Improving young promiſing Plants, they are Deſtroy'd by being miſplac'd.

If then they do themſelves hurt by it, it is ſurer yet, that they do the Houſe no good by coming into it.

They were not Green Geeſe that are ſaid to have ſav'd the Capitol; They were certainly of full Age, or elſe their Cackling could not have been heard, ſo as to give warning.

Indeed it look'd ſome time ago, when the Faſhion was to have long continu'd Parliaments, as if we might plant a Boy in the

the Houſe, with a Proſpect that he might continue there till he had Grey Hairs: And that the ſame Sapling might have ſuch a Root, as that he might grow up to be Timber without being remov'd.

If theſe Young Men had skill enough to pitch upon ſome Body in the Houſe, to whom they might reſign their Opinion, and upon whoſe Judgment they might lean without Reſerve, there might be leſs Objection.

But to ſpeak Truth, they know as little how to chuſe, as thoſe did who elected them; ſo that there is no other Expedient left, than the letting them alone.

One may ſay, generally ſpeaking, That a Young Man being too ſoon qualifi'd for the ſerious Buſineſs of Parliaments, would really be no good Symptom.

It is a ſign of too much Phlegm, and too little Fire in the beginning of Age, if Men have not a little more heat than is convenient; for as they grow Older, they will run a hazard of not having ſo much as is neceſſary.

The Truth is, The vigour of Youth is ſoften'd and miſapply'd, when it is not ſpent either in War or cloſe Studies; all other Courſes have an idle Mixture that cometh to nothing, and maketh them like Trees, which for want of Pruning run up to Wood, and ſeldom or never bear any Fruit.

To conclude this Head, it muſt be own'd, That there is no Age of our Life which doth not carry Arguments along with it to humble us; and therefore it would be well for the Buſineſs of the World, if Young Men would ſtay longer before they went into it, and Old Men not ſo long before they went out of it.

X. Next to theſe may be rank'd a ſort of ſuperfine Gentlemen, Carpet-Knights, Men whoſe Heads may be ſaid to be only Appurtenances to their Perukes, which intirely ingroſs all their Care and Application.

Their Underſtanding is ſo ſtrictly appropriated to their Dreſs, that no Part of it is, upon Pain of their utmoſt Diſpleaſure, to be diverted to any other uſe.

It is not by this intended to recommend an affected Clown, or to make it a neceſſary Qualification for a Member of Parliament, that he muſt renounce clean Linnen or good Manners; but ſurely a too earneſt Application to make every Thing ſit Right about them, ſtriketh too deep into their ſmall ſtock of Thoughts to allow it Furniture for any thing elſe.

To do Right to theſe fine-ſpun Gentlemen, Buſineſs is too courſe a Thing for them, which maketh it an unreaſonable Hardſhip upon them to oppreſs them with it; ſo that in Tenderneſs to them, no leſs than out of Care to the Publick, it is beſt to leave them to their Taylors with whom they will live in much better Correſpondence, when the Danger is prevented of their fal-

XI. Men of Injuſtice and Violence, in their private Dealings, are not to be truſted by the People with a Commiſſion to treat for them in Parliament.

In the 4th. of *Edw.* 3. The King Commandeth in his Writs, not to chuſe any Knights who had been Guilty of Crime, or Maintenance.

Theſe warm Men ſeldom fail to run into Maintenance, taken in a larger Extent.

It is an Unnatural Sound to come from a Man that is Arbitrary in his Neighbourhood, to talk of *Laws* and *Liberties* at *Weſtminſter*; he is not a proper Vehicle for ſuch Words, which ought never to be prophaned.

An Habitual Breaker of the *Laws*, to be made one of the *Law-Makers*, is as if the Benches in *Weſtminſter-Hall* ſhould be fill'd with Men out of *Newgate*.

Thoſe who are of this Temper cannot change their Nature out of reſpect to their Country.

Quite contrary, they will leſs ſcruple to do Wrong to a Nation where no Body taketh it to himſelf, than to particular Men, to whole Reſentments they are more immediately expoſed.

In ſhort, they lie under ſuch ſtrong Objections, that the over-ballance of better Men cannot altogether purify an Aſſembly where theſe unclean Beaſts are admitted.

XII. Exceſſive Spenders, and unreaſonable Savers are to be Excluded, being both greedy from differing Cauſes.

They are both of them Diſeaſes of Infection, and for that reaſon are not to be admitted into Publick Aſſemblies.

A Prodigal Man muſt be Greedy, becauſe he thinketh he can never Spend enough.

The Wretch muſt be ſo, becauſe he will never think he can Hoard enough.

The World firſt admireth Men's Wiſdom for getting Money, and then raileth at them if they do not throw it away; ſo that the Prodigal Man is only the leſs unpopular Extreme; he is every jot as well prepared as the Miſer, to fall out with his Morals, when once a good Temptation is offered him to lay them aſide.

On the other Side, ſome Rich Men are as eager to over-take thoſe that are Richer, as a Running-Horſe is to get to the Race-Poſt before the other that Contendeth with him.

Men often deſire to Heap, rather becauſe others have more, than that they know what to do with that which they covet with ſo much Impatience.

So that it is plain, the Fancy hath as great a Share in this imaginary Pleaſure of Gathering, as it hath in Love, Ambition, or any other Paſſion.

It is pretty ſure, that as no Man was ever Richer for having a good Eſtate, if he did not look after it; neither will he be the

Want of Care will always create want of Money; ſo that whether a Man is a Beggar, becauſe he never had any Money, or becauſe he can never keep any, it is all one to thoſe who are to truſt him.

Upon this Head of Prodigality, it may be no unreaſonable Caution to be afraid of thoſe who, in former Service, have been Extravagantly Liberal of the Publick Money.

Truſting is ſo hazardous a thing, that it ſhould never be done but where it is neceſſary; ſo that when Truſtees are found upon Trial to be very Laviſh, even without examining into the Cauſes of it, (which are generally very ſuſpicious) it is a reaſonable Part of preventing Wit to change Hands, or elſe the Chuſers will Pay the Penalty that belongeth to good Nature ſo miſplaced, and the Conſequences will be attended with the Aggravation of their not being made Wiſer by ſuch a ſevere and coſtly Warning.

XIII. It would be of very great uſe to take a general Reſolution throughout the Kingdom, That none ſhould be choſen for a County but ſuch as have either in Poſſeſſion, or Reverſion a conſiderable Eſtate in it; nor for a Burrough, except he be Reſiant, or that he hath ſome Eſtate in the County, in Preſent, or Expectancy.

There have been Eminent Men of Law who were of Opinion, That in the Caſe of a Burgeſs of a Town not Reſiant, the Court is to give Judgement according to the Statute, notwithſtanding Cuſtom to the contrary;

But not to inſiſt now upon that, the prudential Part is Argument enough to ſet up a Rule to abrogate an ill Cuſtom.

There is not, perhaps, a greater cauſe of the Corruption of Parliaments, than by adopting Members, who may be ſaid to have no Title by their Births.

The Juries are by the Law to be *Ex vicineto:* And ſhall there be leſs Care that the Repreſentatives of the People be ſo too?

Sure the Intereſt of the County is beſt placed in the Hands of ſuch as have ſome Share in it.

The Outliers are not ſo eaſily kept within the Pale of the Laws.

They are often Choſen without being known, which is more like Chuſing Valentines, than Members of Parliament. The Motive of their ſtanding is more juſtly to be ſuppoſed, that they may Redreſs their own Grievances which they know, than thoſe of the Country, to which they are Strangers.

They are choſen at *London* to ſerve in *Cornwall*, &c. and are often Parties, before they come to be Repreſentatives: One would think the Reproach it is for a County not to have Men within their own Circle to ſerve them in Parliament, ſhould be Argument enough to reject theſe Treſpaſſers, without urging the ill Conſequences in other Reſpects of their being admitted.

XIV. As in ſome Caſes it is adviſeable to give a total Excluſion to Men not fitly qualified; ſo in others it is more proper to lay down a general Rule of Caution, with allowance of ſome Exceptions, where Men have given ſuch Proofs of themſelves, as create a Right for them to be diſtinguiſhed.

Of this Nature is that which I ſhall ſay concerning Lawyers, who, by the ſame Reaſon that they may be uſeful, may be alſo very dangerous.

The Negligence, and want of Application in Gentlemen, hath made them to be thought more Neceſſary than naturally they are in Parliament.

They have not only ingroſſed the Chair of the Speaker, but that of a Committee is hardly thought to be well filled, except it be by a Man of the Robe.

This maketh it worthy of the more ſerious Reflection of all Gentlemen, that it may be an Argument to them to qualify themſelves in Parliamentary Learning, in ſuch a manner, as that they may rely upon their own Abilities, in order to the ſerving their Country.

But to come to the Point in Queſtion, It is not without Precedent, that Practiſing-Lawyers have been excluded from ſerving in Parliament; and, without following thoſe Patterns ſtrictly, I cannot but think it reaſonable, that whilſt a Parliament ſitteth, no Member of Parliament ſhould Plead at any Bar.

The Reaſon of it is in many reſpects ſtrong in itſelf; but I will not dwell upon this: The Matter now in Queſtion, being concerning Lawyers being Elected, which I conceive ſhould be done with ſo much Circumſpection, that probably it would not often happen.

If Lawyers have great Practice, that ought to take them up; if not, it is no great ſign of their Ability; and at the ſame time giveth a Suſpicion, that they may be more liable to be Tempted.

If it ſhould be ſo in Fact, That no King ever wanted Judges to ſoften the ſtiffneſs of the Laws that were made, ſo as to make them ſuit better with the Reaſon of State, and the Convenience of the Government;

It is no Injury now to ſuppoſe it poſſible for Lawyers in the Houſe of Commons, ſo to behave themſelves in Making of New Laws, as the better to make way for the having their Robes Lined with Fur.

They are Men uſed to Argue on both ſides of a Queſtion; and if ordinary Fees can inſpire them with very good Reaſons in a very ill Cauſe, that Faculty exerciſed in Parliaments, where it may be better Encourag'd, may prove very inconvenient to thoſe that Chuſe them.

And therefore, without arraigning a Profeſſion, that it would be ſcandalous for a Man not to honour; one may, by a Suſpicion, which is the more excuſable when it is in the Behalf of the

People, imagine that the habit of taking Money for their Opinion, may create in ſome ſuch a Forgetfulneſs to diſtinguiſh, that they may take it for their Vote.

They are generally Men who by a Laborious Study hope to be advanced: They have it in their Eye, as a Reward for the Toil they undergo.

This maketh them generally very ſlow, and ill diſpoſed (let the Occaſion never ſo much require it) to Wreſtle with that Soil where Preferment groweth.

Now if the Suppoſition be in its ſelf not unreaſonable, and that it ſhould happen to be ſtrengthen'd and confirm'd by Experience, it will be very unneceſſary to ſay any more upon this Article, but leave it to the Electors to conſider of it.

XV. I cannot forbear to put in a Caveat againſt Men ty'd to a Party.

There muſt in every-body be a Leaning to that ſort of Men who profeſs ſome Principles, more than to others who go upon a different Foundation; but when a Man is Drowned in a Party, plunged in it beyond his depth, he runneth a great Hazard of being upon ill Terms with good Senſe, or Morality, if not with both of them.

Such a Man can hardly be called a Free Agent, and for that reaſon is very unfit to be truſted with the People's Liberty, after he hath given up his own.

It is ſaid, That in ſome Part of the *Indies* they do ſo affect little Feet, that they keep them ſqueezed while they are Children, ſo that they ſtay at that ſmall Size after they are grown Men.

One may ſay ſomething like this of Men lock'd up in a Party; They put their Thoughts into ſuch a narrow Mould, that they can never be enlarged, nor releaſed from their firſt Confinements.

Men in a Party, in reality are greater Slaves than any body elſe would care to make them.

A Party, even in Times of Peace, (tho' againſt the Original Contract, and the Bill of Rights) ſets up and continues the Exerciſe of Martial Law: Once inrolled, the Man that quitteth, if they had their Will, would be hanged for a Deſerter.

They communicate Anger to one another by Contagion: And it may be ſaid, that if too much Light dazzleth the Eye-ſight, too much Heat doth not leſs weaken the Judgment.

Heat reigneth in the Fancy; and Reaſon, which is a colder Faculty of the Brain, taketh more time to be heard, than the other will allow.

The Heat of a Party is like the Burning of a Feaver, and not a Natural Warmth, evenly diſtributed to give Life and Vigour.

There was a Time indeed when Anger ſhew'd a good Sign of Honeſty; but that Evidence is very much weaken'd by Inſtances we have ſeen ſince the Days of Yore: And the Publick-ſpirited

Choler

Choler hath been thrown off within Time of Memory, and loſt almoſt all its Credit with ſome People, ſince they found what Governments thought fit to make their ſo doing a Step to their Preferment.

A ſtrong bluſtring Wind ſeldom continues long in one Corner.

Some Men knock loud only to be let in; the Buſtle they make is animated by their private Intereſt. The outward Blaze only is for the Church: The true laſting Fire, like that of the Veſtals which never went out, is an Eagerneſs to get ſomewhat for themſelves.

A Houſe of Commons compoſed of ſuch Men, would be more properly ſo many Merchants incorporated in a Regular Company, to make their particular Adventures, than Men ſent from the People to ſerve and repreſent them.

Amongſt the many other ill Conſequences of a ſtated Party, it is none of the leaſt, that it tempteth low and inſignificant Men to come upon the Stage, to expoſe themſelves, and to ſpoil Buſineſs.

It turneth a Cypher into a Figure, ſuch a one as it is: A Man in a Party is able to make a Noiſe, let it be never ſo empty a Sound.

A weak Man is eaſily blown out of his ſmall Senſes, by being muſter'd into a Party; he is flatter'd 'till he liketh himſelf ſo well, that he taketh it extreamly ill if he hath not an Employment.

Nothing is more in faſhion, than for Men to deſire good Places, and I doubt nothing is leſs ſo than to deſerve them.

From Nobody to Somebody is ſuch a violent Stride, that Nature, which hath the Negative Voice, will not give its Royal Aſſent to it: So that when inſufficient Men aim at being in Buſineſs, the worſt of their Enemies might, out of Malice to them, pray for their Preferment.

There could be no End, if one did not ſtop 'till this Theme had no more matter to furniſh. I will only ſay, Nothing is more evident, than that the Good of the Nation hath been ſacrificed to the Animoſities of the ſeveral contending Parties; and without entring into the Diſpute which of them are more or leſs in the right, it is pretty ſure, that whilſt theſe Oppoſite Sets of Angry Men are Playing at Foot-ball, they will break all the Windows, and do more Hurt than their pretended Zeal for the Nation will ever make amends for.

In ſhort, a Man ſo engaged is retained before the People take him for their Council; he hath ſuch a Reſerve for his Party, that it is not adviſable for thoſe who would chuſe him to depend upon his Profeſſions. All Parties aſſuming ſuch a Diſpenſing Power, that by their Sovereign Authority they cancel

and

and diſſolve an Act or Promiſe that they do not afterwards approve.

Theſe Things conſidered, thoſe who will chuſe ſuch Men deſerve whatever followeth.

XVI. Pretenders to extraordinary Merit on the Account of Loyalty, are not without Objection againſt them.

Loyalty to the Crown is the Duty of every good Subject; but the Carrying that Point to an implicit Obedience to the Will of the Monarch, is rendering a Houſe of Commons uſeleſs. For if every thing is to be acted according *to the Good Will and Pleaſure of the Sovereign*, the People have no occaſion for Repreſentatives.

The Commons of *Britain* are the Bulwarks of *Britiſh Liberty*, and thoſe Members who are for giving every thing to the Prince, make a Gap in the great Fence, and leave the Liberty of the People at leaſt precarious. ——

The Church is another Popular Cry: But if thoſe Gentlemen who claim a Merit from being Noiſie on that Subject, don't think fit, by their manner of Living, to give the leaſt Evidence of their Morality, I think their Pretentions may be fairly rejected; for whilſt they act contrary to their declar'd Sentiments, they look like Council retain'd on the other Side.

Such Verbal Zeal ought not to be encourag'd; for when Men, by their Practice, contradict what they pretend to, it may juſtly be ſuſpected that they make their Religion but a Tool to their Intereſt.

The Members that truſt ſuch Men for Repreſentatives will find themſelves diſappointed; for he that Equivocates with God will certainly Betray his Neighbour.

XVII. With all due regard to the nobleſt of Callings, Military Officers are out of their true Element when they are Miſplac'd in a Houſe of Commons.

Things in this World ought to be well ſuited. There are ſome Appearances ſo unnatural, that Men are convinc'd by them without any other Argument.

The very Habit in ſome Caſes, recommendeth or giveth Offence.

If the Judges upon the Bench ſhould, inſtead of their Furrs, which ſignify Gravity, and beſpeak Reſpect, be Cloathed like the Jockeys at *New-Market*, they would not in reality have leſs Law, but Mankind would be ſo ſtruck with this unuſual Object, that it would be a great while before they could think it poſſible to receive Juſtice from Men ſo Accouter'd.

It is ſome degree the ſame thing in this Caſe; ſuch Martial Habits, Red-Coats, *&c.* make them look very unlike Grave Senators. One would almoſt ſwear they were Creatures apart, and of a differing Species from the reſt of the Body.

In former times, when only the Reſiant Shopkeeper was to Repreſent his Corporation (which by the way is the Law ſtill at this Day) the Military Looks of one of theſe Sons of *Mars*, would have ſtared the Member down again to his Burrough.

It maketh the Room look like a Guard-Houſe by ſuch an ill-ſuited Mixture. But this is only the Out-ſide, the Bark of the Argument; the Root goeth yet deeper againſt Chuſing ſuch Men, whoſe Talents ought to be otherwiſe apply'd.

Their two Capacities are ſo inconſiſtent, that Men's Undertaking to ſerve both the Cures, will be the cauſe, in a little Time, that we ſhall neither have Men of War, nor Men of Buſineſs, good in their ſeveral Kinds.

An Officer is to give up his Liberty to Obey Orders; and it is neceſſarily incident to his Calling that he ſhould do ſo.

A Member of Parliament is Originally to be tender of his own Liberty, that other Men may the better truſt him with theirs.

An Officer is to enable himſelf by his Courage, improved by Skill and Experience, to ſupport the Laws (if Invaded) when they are Made; but he is not ſuppoſed to be at Leiſure enough to underſtand how they ſhould be Made.

A Member of Parliament is to fill his Thoughts with what may beſt conduce to the Civil Adminiſtration; which is enough to

to take up the Whole Man, let him be never ſo much raiſed above the ordinary Level.

Theſe two oppoſite Qualifications, being placed in one Man, make him ſuch an ambiguous divided Creature, that he doth not know how to move.

It is beſt to keep Men within their proper Sphere; few Men have Underſtanding enough exactly to fill even one narrow Circle, fewer able to fill two; eſpecially when they are both of ſo great Compaſs, and that they are ſo contrary in their own Natures.

The Wages he hath as a Member, and thoſe he receiveth as an Officer, are Paid for Services that are very differing; and in the Doubt which of them ſhould be prefferably performed, it is likely the greater Salary may direct him, without the further Inducements of complying moſt, where he may expect moſt Advantage by it.

In ſhort, if his dependance is not very great, it will make him a ſcurvey Officer; if it is great, it will make him a ſcurvier Member.

XVIII. Men under the Scandal of being thought *Private Penſioners*, are too fair a Mark to eſcape being conſider'd, in reference to the Point in Queſtion.

In caſe of plain Evidence, it is not to be ſuppos'd poſſible, that Men convicted of ſuch a Crime ſhould ever again be Elected.

The difficulty is in determining what is to be done in caſe of Suſpicion.

There are Suſpicions ſo well grounded, that they may pretend to have the force of Proofs, provided the Penalty goeth only to the forbearing to Truſt, but not extending it ſo far as to Puniſh.

There muſt be ſome things plain and expreſs to juſtify the Latter; but Circumſtances may be ſufficient for the Former? As where Men have had ſuch ſudden Cures of their ill Humours, and Oppoſition to the Court, that it is out of the way of ordinary Methods of Recovery from ſuch Diſtempers, which have a much ſlower Progreſs; it muſt Naturally be Imputed to ſome Specifick that maketh ſuch a quick Alteration of the whole Maſs of Blood.

Where Men have raised their way of Living without any Visible means to support them in it, a Suspicion is justify'd, even by the Example of the Law, which in Cases of this kind, though of an inferior Nature, doth, upon this Foundation, not only raise Inferences, but inflict Punishments.

Where Men are Immoral, and Scandalous in their Lives, and dispense Familiarly with the Rules by which the World is Govern'd, for the better preserving the Bonds of Human Society; it must be a Confidence very ill placed, to conclude it Impossible for such Men to yield to a Temptation well offer'd and Pursu'd; when, the Truth is, the Habit of such *Bons vivants*, which is the Fashionable word, maketh a Suspicion so likely, that it is very hard not to believe it is to be true.

If there should be nothing but the general Report, even that is not to be Neglected.

Common Fame is the only Lyar that deserveth to have some Respect still reserv'd to it; tho' she telleth many an Untruth, she often Hits right, and most especially when she speaketh ill of Men.

Her Credit hath sometimes been carried too far, when it hath gone to the divesting Men of any thing of which they were Possess'd, without more express Evidence to justify such a Proceeding.

If there was a doubt whether there ever was any Corruption of this kind, it would alter the Question; but sure that will not bear the being controverted.

We are told, that *Charles* the Fifth sent over into *England* 1200000 Crowns to be Distributed among the Leading Men, to Encourage them to carry on Elections.

Here was the Protestant Religion to be Brought out for a Valuable Consideration according to Law, though not according to Gospel, which exalteth it above any Price that can be set upon it.

Now, except we had reason to believe that the Vertue of the World is Improv'd since that time, we can as little doubt that such Temptations may be Offer'd, as that they may be Receiv'd.

It will be owned, that there is to be a great Tenderneſs in Suſpecting; but it muſt be allow'd at the ſame time, that there ought not to be leſs in Truſting, where the People are ſo much concern'd; eſpecially, when the Penalty upon the Party Suſpected going no further than a Suſpenſion of that Confidence which it is neceſſary to have in thoſe who are to repreſent the Nation in Parliament.

I cannot omit the giving a Caution againſt admitting Men to be choſen, who have Places of any value.

There needeth the leſs to be ſaid upon this Article, the Truth of the Propoſition being ſupported by ſuch plain Arguments.

Sure no Man hath ſuch a Plentiful ſpring of Thought, as that all that floweth from it is too much to be apply'd to the Buſineſs of Parliament.

It is not leſs ſure, that a Member of Parliament, of all others, ought leaſt to be exempted from the Rule, that no Man ſhould ſerve two Maſters.

It doth ſo ſplit a Man's Thoughts, that no Man can know how to make a fitting Diſtribution of them to two ſuch differing Capacities.

It expoſeth Men to be ſuſpected, and Tempted, more than is Convenient for the Publick Service, or for the Mutual good Opinion of one another, which there ought to be in ſuch an Aſſembly.

It either giveth a real Dependance upon the Government, which is Inconſiſtent with the Neceſſity there is, that a Member of Parliament ſhould be diſengaged; or at leaſt it hath the appearance of it, which maketh them not look like Freemen, though they ſhould have Vertue enough to be ſo.

Men who ſeem Cool, in regard to the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*, are the Perſons we ſhould be moſt guarded againſt.

A ſlight manner of Talking on an Affair of ſo great Conſequence is no mark of a zealous Patriot for the Church. It as much proves the contrary, as favourable Inſinuations, in behalf of the *Pretender*, are Arguments, That they who uſe them only

want

ant an Opportunity to declare themſelves more openly. If ie Proteſtant Religion and our Liberties are dear to us, ſuch ingerous Perſons ought not to be Truſted to be our Repreſen- tives.

For they who are, at preſent, only reſtrain'd by Law, ought ot to be Truſted with a Power to Repeal it.

If Diſtinctions may be made upon particular Men, or Re- arks fix'd upon their Votes in Parliament, they muſt be allow'd relation to thoſe Gentlemen, who, for Reaſons beſt known themſelves, thought fit to be *for the Bill of Commerce.*

The Liberty of Opinion, is the Thing in the World that ught leaſt to be Controul'd, and eſpecially in Parliament.

But as that is an undoubted Aſſertion, it is not leſs ſo, That hen Men Sin againſt their own Light, and give a Vote con- rary to the cleareſt Conviction, in an Affair of the greateſt Con- equence, to the future Well-being of the Nation, they muſt ot plead *the Privilege of Parliament*, againſt being Arraign'd or it, by all who are lovers of their Country, and ſenſible of he great Damage that muſt accrue to our Trade, in ſettling uch a Commerce as was then propos'd.

I ſhall ſay no more, to prove it Diſadvantagious, than this, That in all the Examinations before the Committee, where ſe- eral Eminent Merchants were Daily heard on that Subject, ot One, of any Conſideration, appear'd in Favour of the Bill; ut all Concurr'd in this, That the ſettling of Commerce, in he manner that was then propos'd, would be highly Detrimental o the Manufactures of the Kingdom, and tend to the Ruin of our Trade in general.

The Men of Trade are certainly the Perſons who ought to underſtand that Buſineſs better than Country Gentlemen: And after all the Arguments made uſe of, by the Trading Part of the Nation, againſt paſſing that Bill, thoſe Gentlemen who would be Deaf to ſo plain a Conviction, and afterwards Vote for the Paſſing It, it may be fear'd are perſuing a particular In- tereſt, rather than that of the Nation.

The Freeholders in Counties may imagine, That the Knights of the Shire that Voted for this Bill, may be out of the Queſtion, and that this affects only Burroughs and Corporations; But if we Conſider, That Trade is the main Riches of the Na- tion, and enhances the Value of our Land, the Landed Intereſt will

will find themſelves Concern'd as much in ſupport of Trad as thoſe People who are more immediately employ'd in it.

After having told my Opinion who ought not to be Choſe if I ſhould be aſk'd, Who Ought to be Choſen? My Anſw muſt be, Chuſe *BRITON*'s; And after I have ſaid that, deal Honeſtly, I will not undertake, that they are Eaſy to Found.———

However, I dare ſay thus far, That thoſe in the annex Liſt, that Voted againſt the Bill, have ſhewn themſelves, i that Particular, *Britons*, and *true Lovers of their Country*, th the Perſon who firſt Publiſh'd it, has thought fit to fix Part Diſtinctions, which I humbly conceive is quite out of th Queſtion.

The

The LIST *for the* BILL.

Berks.

COUNTY

SIR John Stonehouſe,
Robert Packer

Windſor

Charles Aldworth

Reading

John Dalby

Wallingford

Thomas Renda

Bucks.

Great Marlow

George Bruere

Buckingham

Thomas Chapman

Chipping-Wicomb

Charles Godfrey

Aylesbury

Simon Harcourt

Agmondeſham

Colonel Drake
Francis Duncombe

Cambridgeſhire.

Cambridge-Town

Sir John Hind Cotton

Cornwall.

County

Sir R. Vivian
John Tevannion

Launceſton

George Clark

Leſtwithiel

General Hill

Bodmin

Ruſſel Roberts

Helſton

Robert Child

Saltaſh

Sir William Carew
Jonathan Elford

Camelford

Sir Bou. Wray

St. Maws

John Anſtis

Grampound

Thomas Coke

Penryn

Alexander Pandarves

Tregony

Edward Southwell

Boſſiney

Henry Campion
John Manly

Fowey

Barnard Granville
Henry Vincent, *Junior*

St. Michael

Abraham Blackmore

Derbyſhire.

Derby

Nathaniel Curzon
Edward Mundy

Devon.

Exeter

John Snell

Totneſs

Francis Gwyn

Barnſtaple

Sir Nicholas Hooper

Honiton

James Shepheard

Taviſtock

James Bulteel

Aſhburton

Andrew Quick

Clifton Dartmouth

Frederick Hern

Tiverton

Sir Edward Northey

Dorſetſhire.

County

Richard Bingham

Dorcheſter

Sir Nathanael Napier

Melcomb Regis

William Hervy
Sir Thomas Hardy

Shaftsbury

Edward Nicholas

Corf-Caſtle

Richard Fownes

Durham.

County

Sir Robert Eden

Durham City
Thomas Coniers

Eſſex.

County
Sir Richard Child
Colcheſter
William Gore
Malden
John Cummyns
Thomas Brampſton
Harwich
Kendrick Edisbury

Herefordſhire.

County
Sir Thomas Morgan
Hereford
James Bridges
Thomas Foley
Leominſter
Edward Harley

Hertfordſhire.

St. *Albans*
John Gape
Hertford
Charles Cæſar
Richard Gulſton

Huntingdon.

County
Sir John Cotton

Kent.

County
Percival Hart
Canterbury
John Hardreſs
Henry Lee
Rocheſter
Sir John Leake
William Cage
Queenborough
James Herbert

Lancaſhire.

Preſton
Henry Fleetwood
Newton
Thomas Leigh
Wigan
Sir Roger Braidſhaw
George Kenyon

Leiceſterſhire.

Leiceſter
Sir George Beaumont

Lincolnſhire.

Lincol
Thomas Liſter
Great Grimsby
Arthur Moor

Middleſex.

Weſtminſter
Thomas Medlycott
Sir Thomas Coſs
London
Sir William Withers

Monmouthſhire.

Monmouth
Clayton Milburn

Norfolk.

County
Sir John Woodhouſe
Norwich
Richard Berney
Great-Yarmouth
Richard Ferrier
Caſtle-riſing
Hor. Walpole

Northamptonſhire.

Brackley
John Bourk

Northumberland.

County
Thomas Forſter
Newcaſtle upon *Tyne*
Sir William Blacket
William Wrightſon

Nottingham.

Newark upon *Trent*
Richard Newdigate

Oxfordſhire.

Univerſity
Sir William Whitlock
Oxford
Sir John Walter
Thomas Rowney
Banbury
Charles North

Rutlandſhire.

County
Richard Halford

Salop.

Shrewsbury
Edward Creſſet

Bridgnorth

Bridgnorth
Richard Creſwel
Ludlow
Acton Baldwyn
Biſhop's-Caſtle
Sir Robert Raymond

Somerſetſhire.

County
Sir William Windham
Wells
Edward Coulſton
Taunton
Henry Portman
Bridgewater
Nathanael Palmer
Minehead
Sir John Trevillian
Sir Jacob Bancks
Ilcheſter
Sir James Bateman
Edward Phelips

Southampton.

Southampton
Chriſtopher Harris
Richard Flemming
Portſmouth
Sir William Gifford
Sir James Wiſhart
Newport
William Seymour
Colonel Stephens
Newton
Henry Worſeley
James Worſeley
Chriſt-Church
William Etrick
Sir Peter Mew
Whitchurch
Frederick Tilney
Thomas Vernon

Staffordſhire.

County
Charles Bagot
William Ward
Newcaſtle un. *Line*
William Burſlem
Tamworth
Joſeph Girdler
Samuel Bracebridge

Suffolk.

County
Sir Robert Davers
Orford
Sir Edward Turner

Aldborough
Sir Henry Johnſon
Sudbury
Robert Ecklyn
John Mead

Surry.

Ryegate
John Ward
Haſlemere
Theophilus Oglethorp

Suſſex.

County
Charles Eversfield
Horſham
John Middleton
Bramber
William Shippen
Steyning
Harry Goring
——— Leeves
Greenſteed
John Coniers
Leonard Gale

Warwickſhire.

County
Sir William Boughton
Coventry
Sir Chriſtopher Hales
Warwick
Dodington Greville

Weſtmoreland.

County
James Graham
Apulby
Thomas Lutwytch

Wilts

County
Sir Richard How
Hindon
Edmund Lambert
Warner Lee
Cricklade
Samuel Robinſon
Great Bedwin
Thomas Millington
Ludgerſhal
John Webb
Thomas Pearce
Old Sarum
William Hervey
Marlborough
Robert Bruce

Worcesterſhire.

County
Sir John Packington
Samuel Pits
Worceſter
Samuel Swift
Droitwich
Edward Foley
Edward Jefferys
Eveſham
Sir Edward Godere
Bewdley
Salway Winnington

Yorkſhire.

York
Robert Benſon
Knaresborough
Robert Byerley
Scarborough
John Hungerford
Rippon
John Sharp
Boroughbrigg
Craven Peyton
Aldborough
Robert Munckton

Cinque-Ports.

Haſtings
Sir Joſeph Martyn
Sandwich
John Mitchell
Seaford.
William Lownds

Wales.

Angleſey
Lord Buckley
Beaumaris
Henry Bertie
Flint
Sir John Conway
Radnor County
Thomas Harley
Radnor
Lord Harley

Scotland.

Aberdeen
Sir Alexander Cumin
Aireburgh
Charles Olyphant
Bamffſhire
Alexander Abercrombie
Dumfreyſhire
James Murray
Edinburghſhire
George Lockhart
Elgin
Alexander Reid
Fifeſhire
Sir Alex. Areskin Lord Lyon
Pittenweem
General Hamilton
Anguſſhire
John Carnegy

William Levingſton
Lanerkſhire.
Sir James Hamilton
Linlithgowſhire.
John Houſton
Perthſhire
Lord James Murray
Roſsſhire
Charles Roſs
Selkirkſhire
John Pringle
Sterlingſhire
Sir Hugh Paterſon

In all 187

In this Part I have taken the Pains to diſtinguiſh the *Sheep* from the *Goats*; thoſe mark'd with [*W.*] are *Whigs*, thoſe with [*Wh.*] are very *Whimſicals* indeed; and the reſt, I hope, are very far from loſt Sheep, which were hardly ever known to ſtraggle from us but this once, and I hope never will again.

Againſt the BILL.

Bedford.

County.
SIR William Goſtwick *W.*
Bedford
John Cater *W.*
William Farrer *W.*

Berks

New-Windſor
Richard Topham *W.*
Reading
Owen Buckingham *W.*
Abingdon

Abingdon
James Jennings *Wh*

Bucks

Buckingham
Sir Richard Temple *W.*
Chipp. Wiccomb
Sir Thomas Lee *W.*
Wendover.
Sir Roger Hill *W*
Henry Grey Nevil *W.*
Great-Marlow
Sir James Etheridge

Cambridgeshire.

County
John Bromley *Wh.*
John Jenyns
Univerſity
Dixey Windſor
Thomas Paske
Cambridge
Samuel Shepheard *Wh*

Cheſhire.

Conuty
Sir George Warburton
Charles Cholmondeley *Wh.*
Cheſter
Peter Shakerley *Wh.*

Cornwall.

Grampound
James Craggs *W.*
Eſtlow
Thomas Smith *W*
Penryn
Samuel Trefuſis
Tregony
Samuel Robinſon *Wh.*
St. Ives
John Hopkins *W.*
St Germains
John Knight *W.*
St. Michael
Richard Bellaſis *Wh.*
Kellington
Henry Manaton *Wh.*

Cumberland.

County
James Lowther *W.*
Gilfred Lawſon *Wh.*
Carliſle
Sir James Mountague *W.*
Cockermouth.
Nicholas Lechmere *W.*
James Stanhope *W.*

Devon

County
Sir William Courteney
Exeter
Sir Cop. Warwick Bamfield
Plympton
Richard Edgecomb *W.*
George Treby *W.*
Taviſtock
Sir John Cope *W.*
Aſhburton
Richard Reynolds *Wh.*
Clifton Dartm.
Nathanael Hern *W.*
Boralſton
Sir Peter King *W*
Lawrence Carter *W.*
Tiverton
John Worth.

Dorſet

Poole
William Lewin
Lime-Regis
John Burridge *W.*
Weymouth
Maurice Aſhley *W*
Reginal Marriot *Wh.*
Bridport
William Coventry *W.*

Durham

Durham City
——— Shaftoe

Eſſex

County
Thomas Middleton *W.*
Harwich
Thomas Frankland *W.*

Glouceſterſhire

County
Matthew Ducie Morton *W.*
Tewsbury
William Bromley *W.*
——— Dodeſwell *W.*
Weobly
John Birch *W.*

Hartfordſhire.

County
Ralph Freeman

Huntingtonſhire

County
John Pocklington W.
Huntington
Edward Wortley W.
Francis Page W.

Kent

Maidſtone
Sir Robert Marſham W.

Lancaſhire

County
Charles Stanley W.
Richard Shuttleworth Wh.
Lancaſter
Robert Heyſham Wh.
William Heyſham
Newton
John Ward Wh.
Clitheroe
Thomas Liſter
Edward Harvey
Leverpoole
Sir Thomas Johnſon W.
John Cleveland W.

Leiceſterſhire

Leiceſter
James Winſtanley

Lincolnſhire

County
Paul Dymock
Boſton
——— Coatesworth W.
Grantham
Sir John Thorold Wh.
Sir William Ellis W.
Stamford
Charles Bertie

Middleſex

County
James Bertie
London
Sir Richard Hoare
Sir George Newland
Sir John Caſſe

Monmouthſhire

County
Thomas Lewis W.
John Morgan W.

Norfolk

County
Sir Jacob Aſtley
Lyn Regis
Sir Charles Turner W.
Edward Turner W
Caſtle Riſing
William Feilding. W.

Northamptonſhire

Northampton
George Montague W.
Peterborough
John Fits-Williams W
Higham-Ferrers
Thomas Wentworth Wh.
Brackley
William Egerton W.

Northumberland.

Morpeth
Ld. Viſc. Caſtle-Comer W.
Sir Richard Sandford W.
Berwick
William Kerr. W.
Richard Hampden W.

Nottinghamſhire

County
William Levinz
Nottingham
John Plumptree W.
Eaſt-Retford
——— Lewis
Thomas Coke.

Oxfordſhire

County
Francis Clerk
Woodſtock
Sir Thomas Wheat W.

Rutlandſhire

County
Daniel Lord Finch W.

Shropſhire

County
Robert Lloyd Wh.

Somerſetſhire

Briſtol
Joſeph Earle Wh.
Bridgewater
George Dodington W.

Milburn-Port
James Medlycot W.
Sir Thomas Travel W.

Southamptonſhire.

County
George Pitt Wh.
Petersfield
Norton Pawlet W.
Stockbridge
Earl of Barrymore
George Daſhwood Wh.
Lymington
Lord William Pawlet W.
Andover
John Smith W.
William Guidor W.

Staffordſhire.

Stafford
Walter Chetwind Wh.

Suffolk

County
Sir Thomas Hanmer
Aldborough
William Johnſon
Eye
Thomas Maynard W.
St. Edmondsbury
Aubrie Porter W.

Surrey

County
Heneage Finch Wh.
Southwark
Sir Charles Cox W.
Blechingley
George Evelyn W.
Thomas Onſlow W.
Ryegate
Sir John Parſons
Guildford
Morgan Randyl Wh.
Gatton
William Newland
Paul Dominique Wh.
Haſlemere
Sir John Clerk Wh.

Suſſex.

Chicheſter
Sir Richard Farringdon W.
Lewes
Thomas Pelham W.

New Shoreham
Gregory Page W.
Nathaniel Gold W.
Arundel
Lord Lumley W.
Earl of Thomond W.

Warwickſhire.

Warwick
Charles Leigh Wh.

Weſtmoreland.

Apulby
Edward Duncomb

Wiltſhire.

Old Sarum
Thomas Pit W.
Wilton
Charles Mompeſſon W.
Peter Bathurſt Wh.
Downton
John Eyre W
Heytesbury
Edw. Aſh W.
William Aſh W.
Weſtbury
Henry Bertie.
Francis Annesley Wh.
Calne
William Hedges Wh.
Devizes
Thomas Webb Wh.
Malmesbury
Sir John Ruſhout W.
Joſeph Addiſon W.
Cricklade
Edmond Dunch W.
New-Sarum
Robert Pitt W.

Worceſterſhire.

Worceſter
Thomas Wild W.
Eveſham
John Rudge W.

Yorkſhire.

County
Lord Downs.
Sir Arthur Kay.
York City
Sir William Robinſon W.
Kingſton upon Hull
Sir William St. Quintin W.
William Maiſter W.

Scarborough
William Thompſon W.
Rippon
ohn Aiſlaby Wh.
Richmond
ſohn York W.
Heydon
William Pultney W.
ugh Cholmeley W.
Malton
William Palmes W.
William Strickland W.
Thirsk
ames Worſeley W
Ralph Bell W.
Aldborough
William Jeſſop W.
Beverley
ir Michael Wharton Wh.
North Allerton
Roger Gale W.
Robert Rakes W.
Pontefract
Robert Frank

Cinque-Ports.

Haſtings
ir William Aſhburnham W.
Dover
Philip Papillion W.
Hyeth
ord Shannon W.
New Romney
—— Watſon W.
Rye
ir John Norris W.
hilip Gibbon W.
Winchelſea
ir Francis Daſhwood W.
obert Briſtow W.

Wales.

Brecknock Town
dward Jefferys Wh.
Carmarthen County
Sir Thomas Powel.
Carmarthen Town
—— Vaughan Wh.
Flint
Sir Roger Moſteyn Wh.

Scotland.

Airſhire
John Montgomery W.
Berwickſhire
George Bayly W.
Tain, Dingwall, &c.
Robert Monroe W.
Glaſcowburgh
Thomas Smith W.
Edinburgh
Sir Patrick Johnſtoun W.
Elginſhire
Alexander Grant W.
Sterlinburgh
Henry Cuningham W.
Dyſartburgh
James Oſwald W.
Perthburgh
George Yeaman
Hadingtonſhire
John Cockburn W.
Whigtounſhire
John Stewart W.
Peblesſhire
Alexander Murray Wh.
Renfrewſhire
Sir Robert Pollock W.
Roxboroughſhire
Sir Gilbert Elliot W
Hadingtonburgh
Sir David Dalrymple W.
Stewartry of Kerkendbright.
—— Stuart W.

In all 196

FINIS.

FINE BINDING BY